





# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1851.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

GREENE, by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes for said County, do REPORT as follows, to wit:—From the seventh day of January, A. D. 1851, to the sixth day of January, A. D. 1852—both days included:—

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Esq. Treasurer, and the COMMISSIONERS, in account with the County of Adams, as follows, to wit:

DR.	CR.
To Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors, 3,000 55	By Orders paid out as follows, to wit:
County Rates and Levies Assessed for 1851, viz.:	Auditing and Settling Public Accounts, 42 00
Borough of Gettysburg, 1,018 66	S. H. Neely, Auditor appointed by the Court to audit Public Offices, 25 81
Do. Do. Quit Rents, 177 50	Sheriff's Bills of Court Costs, 303 06
Cumberland Township, 896 36	Clerk's pay, 200 00
Germany, 605 64	Treasurer of Poor-house, 4,300 00
Oxford, 825 16	Fox and Wild Cat Sculp, 12 98
Huntington, 887 45	Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent., 1,039 68
Lancaster, 545 35	Assessors' pay, 507 50
Hamilton, 931 81	Coroner and Justice fees for Inquisitions, 96 23
Lancaster, 491 01	Wood for Public Buildings, 137 74
Liberty, 491 01	Rent for House for Sheriff Fickes, 43 08
Hamilton, 740 72	Public Printing and Blanks, 317 37
Mechanic, 625 84	Grand Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1851, 1,000 88
Straban, 872 79	General Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1851, 99 87
Conowingo, 740 15	Certificates of Constables' Returns, 2 50
Tyone, 480 36	Medical attendance on Prisoners, 2,180 59
Mount Joy, 602 65	Jailor's Fees for keeping Prisoners, 5,481 82
Mount Pleasant, 919 67	Road damages and Damage Views, 70 00
Reading, 860 46	Notes and Interest paid, 1 12
Berwick, 387 25	Court Cryer's pay, 209 12
Freedom, 317 96	Binding Books, 12 57
Union, 754 47	Repairs at Prison and Public Buildings, 481 11
Butler, 602 61	Justice and Constable fees for committing Vagrants, 310 60
Cash received upon sundry Loans, 15,275 87	Officers' pay, General Election, 310 60
Fine received from Henry Chronister, 5,750 00	For compiling a new Judgment Docket from old Dockets and papers, by order of Court, according to the Act of Assembly of March 27th, 1827—showing all Liens since June 1st, 1846—Returns—Fi. Fas.—Sheriff's Returns—Computation of Interest—how many satisfied, assigned, &c. &c. 408 50
Abatement on State Tax, Harrisburg, 673 68	Clerk of Quarter Sessions, for New Indexes prepared to old Dockets B. C. D., and Road Indexes to same, and binding several large Dockets in that office—under order of Court, 115 00
Received from Sheriff, for Jury Fees, 24 00	Register and Recorder, for transcribing mutilated Will and Deed Books—adding indexes—and comparing same—under order of Court, 300 00
Additional Tax, 9 20	For Indexing Judgment Dockets from 1844 to 1850 inclusive—also Appearance Docket S. entire—Binding and Repairing Dockets N. O. and R.—by order of Court, 143 25
Costs for Inquisition, 17 04	D. S. Stoner, Esq., Contract on Jail, in full, 855 00
Errors and Taxes refunded, 1850, 96 82	For Stable, 400 00
" " " 1851, 27 04	" Bake Oven and Scullery, &c., 68 50
	Outbuildings, 40 00
	Extra Work to Jail, required after Contract was fulfilled, 456 00
	Counsel to Commissioners, annual Salary, 30 00
	" for Services in Connection with Contracts, &c., for new Jail, and Arguments of Cases in Court, 40 00
	Quit Rents paid Geo. Himes, up to 1st of Jan., 1851, 2 00
	John G. Morningstar, Esq., Commissioner's pay, 202 50
	John Musselman, Jr., Esq., " 202 50
	Jacob Gries, Esq., " 196 50
	William Fickes, late Sheriff, Summoning Jurors, 63 00
	Repairs at Bridges, 332 11
	Postage and Stationery for Office, 81 00
	J. S. Hildebrand & Co., Contract in full, Berlin Bridge, 690 00
	Boys and Belding, &c., for Prison, 120 40
	Directors of Poor, pay, 60 00
	Exonerations to Collectors, 254 07
	Collectors' Fees, 904 95
	Balance due Treasurer at last settlement, 950 50
	Treasurer's Salary, 300 00
	Outstanding Taxes and Quit Rents, 1,054 69
	Balance in hands of Treasurer, 501 75
	\$25,913 70

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true copy, as taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books in this Office—We have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of said Office, at Gettysburg, the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, JR. } Comm'rs  
JACOB GRIEST, }  
A. REEVER, }

ATTEST:—J. AUGENBAUGH, Clerk.

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the seventh day of January, A. D. 1851, to the sixth day of January, A. D. 1852—both days included:—

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Esq. Treasurer, and the COMMISSIONERS, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.	CR.
To Outstanding Tax for 1846, 14 83	By balance due Treasurer at last settlement, 950 50
Do. 1848, 52 36	Exonerations for 1846, 14 85
Do. 1849, 245 28	Do. 1849, 30 16
Do. 1850, 3,490 56	Do. 1850, 115 12
Do. Q. R. 1850, 177 50	Do. 1851, 94 83
Amount of Tax assessed for 1851, 15,097 87	Do. 1849, 77 08
Quit Rents, 177 50	Do. 1850, 238 51
Cash received from sundry persons, 5,750 00	Do. 1851, 52 36
Fine received from Henry Chronister, 50 00	Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents for 1848, 52 36
Abatement on State Quota, 673 68	Do. Tax 1849, 75 86
Jury fees received from Sheriff Fickes, 24 00	Do. Tax 1850, 158 72
Additional Taxes received, 9 20	Do. Tax 1851, 1,265 25
Received costs for inquisition, 17 04	Do. Quit Rents 1851, 104 50
Errors and Taxes refunded, 1850, 96 82	Disbursements on County Orders, 21,246 84
Do. do. 1851, 27 04	Treasurer's Salary, 300 00
	Balance in hands of Treasurer, 501 75
	\$25,913 70

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn, in pursuance of law, do REPORT that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the seventh day of January, 1851, and ending on the sixth day of January, 1852—both days inclusive—That said account, as settled above, and entered of Record in Settlement Book, in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct—and that we find a balance due to the County of Adams, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Esq. Treasurer of County, in Cash, Five Hundred and One Dollars and Seventy-nine Cents (\$501 75), and in Outstanding Tax, One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-four Dollars and Sixty-nine Cents (\$1,654 69).

JOHN ELDER, } Auditors of the  
F. G. HOFFMAN, } County of Adams  
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR. }

Boots and Shoes. THE attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is invited to a further supply of Boots and Shoes of every variety, and at reduced prices, including GUM SHOES, of all sorts and sizes—just opening at the Cheap Store of KELLER KURTZ.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Tassels, Fans, &c. just received and for sale cheap, at May 12. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Ground Plaster. ON hand and for sale at Lowest Price Steam Mill, in Germany Township.

IRON, Cast Iron, Lard and Edging Girders, &c. &c. sold to every town at May 12. KURTZ.

PORT MONNAIES & POCKET BOOKS. FOR Ladies and Gentlemen at KELLER KURTZ'S, consisting of all the various patterns now manufactured. Come and see. May 12.

THE JEW. They who undertake to head off the JEW, will always find that they have something to do with him. He and his brothers have just imported the largest and most splendid assortment of British, French & German Cloths ever offered in this market. They have purchased for Cash, at prices so incredibly low, as to enable the JEW, as usual, to offer better Bargains than any one engaged in his line of business. He who doubts it is invited to call and be convinced. Oct 6.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply just received consisting of all sorts of Rio and Java Coffee, Levantine and Sultani's fine, pulverized and crushed Sugars and Syrup, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea &c. A. B. KURTZ.

## NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

DE LAINE'S—DE LAINE'S—Just received the largest lot of M. de Laine's ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will "astonish the natives."

Also, the largest lot of SHAWLS ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all the rest of Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line. Don't forget the place. KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER. Sept. 29.

SOMETHING NEW! ESTABLISHED AT SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY), the most choice selection of

CLOTHES, ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe skin and Fawn.

CASSIMERES, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Linen for Coats and Pantalons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS, is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIM MINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpaca, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING. All the above will be disposed of at the lowest living rates, for Cash or Country Produce—improve while they only ask a call

They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will turn out an entire suit in twenty-four hours.

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York. Gettysburg, April 28.

NEW GOODS. George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time. Among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, Velvet Coats, Devertons, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat, Cloths, Alpaca, plain and figured, of every variety. Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laine's, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, Long and Square Shaws, of every variety, very cheap. Flannels, Blankets, Domestic, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c. with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware, together with almost every article in the trade—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

We do not boast; but we wish our friends especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

OLD DEBTS thankfully received.

JUST FROM THE CITY. Skelly & Hollebaugh,

Have just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHES, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also, Vestings in great variety, combining plain and fancy Satin, fancy Silk, fancy Merinoes, &c., that can be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

WHAT IS TREASON? THIS is the question now-a-days which has swallowed up all others, even "Will saltpetre explode?" "Who threw that last brick?" and "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It is a hard question to answer, but there is no question whatever, that the largest and best selected stock of BONNET RIBBONS in the County, is to be found at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

RICH COPPER MINE. ANOTHER ARRIVAL. THE undersigned, desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCK'S STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c. just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring; and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

STACKS of new Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. Satins, and Ribbons, the JEW'S CHEAP CORNER, Coats, Pants and Vests, sold every day so low, that for the crowd of eager customers, already so great, might well be beyond control, he must forbear naming the price.

Now for Music. FRENCH and German ACCORDIONS, of fine assortment. Also a variety of new MUSIC, now opening at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimpes and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gimpes, at April 14. A. B. KURTZ'S

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeres, and Tweeds for Coats, Male Dress and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marcellines for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A. B. KURTZ.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND FARM.

## FAHNESTOCK'S STORE STILL AHEAD!

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

DE LAINE'S—DE LAINE'S—Just received the largest lot of M. de Laine's ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will "astonish the natives."

Also, the largest lot of SHAWLS ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all the rest of Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line. Don't forget the place. KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER. Sept. 29.

SOMETHING NEW! ESTABLISHED AT SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY), the most choice selection of

CLOTHES, ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe skin and Fawn.

CASSIMERES, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Linen for Coats and Pantalons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS, is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIM MINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpaca, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING. All the above will be disposed of at the lowest living rates, for Cash or Country Produce—improve while they only ask a call

They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will turn out an entire suit in twenty-four hours.

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York. Gettysburg, April 28.

NEW GOODS. George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time. Among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, Velvet Coats, Devertons, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat, Cloths, Alpaca, plain and figured, of every variety. Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laine's, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, Long and Square Shaws, of every variety, very cheap. Flannels, Blankets, Domestic, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c. with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware, together with almost every article in the trade—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

We do not boast; but we wish our friends especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

OLD DEBTS thankfully received.

JUST FROM THE CITY. Skelly & Hollebaugh,

Have just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHES, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also, Vestings in great variety, combining plain and fancy Satin, fancy Silk, fancy Merinoes, &c., that can be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

WHAT IS TREASON? THIS is the question now-a-days which has swallowed up all others, even "Will saltpetre explode?" "Who threw that last brick?" and "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It is a hard question to answer, but there is no question whatever, that the largest and best selected stock of BONNET RIBBONS in the County, is to be found at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

RICH COPPER MINE. ANOTHER ARRIVAL. THE undersigned, desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCK'S STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c. just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring; and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

STACKS of new Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. Satins, and Ribbons, the JEW'S CHEAP CORNER, Coats, Pants and Vests, sold every day so low, that for the crowd of eager customers, already so great, might well be beyond control, he must forbear naming the price.

Now for Music. FRENCH and German ACCORDIONS, of fine assortment. Also a variety of new MUSIC, now opening at the Book Store of KELLER KURTZ.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimpes and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gimpes, at April 14. A. B. KURTZ'S

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeres, and Tweeds for Coats, Male Dress and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marcellines for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A. B. KURTZ.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND FARM.

## THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage! PRESENTS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 50, 51, Gold Street, New York.

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz.:

The London Quarterly Review (Conserv.)

The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)

The North British Review (Free Church.)

The Westminster Review (Liberal.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that, they stand conspicuously far above all other journals of the kind. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Penman's Model" ("The Green Hand"), and other serials, of which numerous serial editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be regarded by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Review of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition of the journals of the American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous Reviews and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

TERMS AND PREMIUMS. (See list of Premiums Volume below.)

Any 1 of the 1 Reviews and 1 Prim. Vol. \$5 00

Any 2 " " " 2 " 5 00

Any 3 " " " 2 " 7 00

All 4 of the Reviews 2 " 8 00

Blackwood's Magazine 1 " 3 00

Blackwood & 3 Reviews 3 " 9 00

Blackwood & the 1 Reviews 3 " 10 00

(Payable to be made in all cases in advance.)

The Premiums consist of the following works:

Back volumes of the Review (all being to select from according to the number of periodicals ordered, as above explained.)

PREMIUM VOLUMES.

Foreign Quarterly Review (one year.)

Blackwood's Magazine (six months.)

London Quarterly Review (one year.)

Bentley's Miscellany (six months.)

Edinburgh Review (one year.)

Metropolitan Magazine (six months.)

Westminster Review (one year.)

Consistent Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not always wanted, subscribers will please order as many different works for premium as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

CLIPPING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus, Five copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30, and so on.

No premium will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs nor will premiums in any case be returned, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without recourse to an agent. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

REBATED POSTAGE.

The postage on these Periodicals, has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about forty per cent. The following are the present rates, viz.:

Any discount not over 50 miles, 75 cts per quarter.

Over 50 and " " 1 00 " 8 " per quarter.

Over 100 and " " 1 50 " 16 " per quarter.

Over 150 and " " 2 00 " 24 " per quarter.

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

KEEP WARM.

DESIRABLE assortment of OVERCOATS, VESTS, such as brown, drab and grey Beaver Cloths, Petersburg Cloth, &c., cheap and good can be found at

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH'S

LADIES' SHOES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes, &c. of all qualities and exceedingly low at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

May 12.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

CONSISTING of Breast Pins, Ladies' and Gent's Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Card Cases, Gold and Steel Pens, Gold Pencils, Gilt Pens, Medals, Pins, Hair Pins, Combs, Hair Pins







Governor Johnston and the Whig Members of the Legislature.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)  
HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1852.  
To his Excellency Wm. F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania.  
SIR:—The undersigned, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, of the same great political party which has, for some time past, recognized you as its head, would respectfully address you, on the eve of your retirement from the Governorship of the Commonwealth.  
We feel, sir, that the distinguished ability, single-minded patriotism and untiring devotion to the best interests of the whole people of Pennsylvania, which have characterized your official conduct as their Governor, entitle you to some manifestation of our constituents' appreciation of those virtues so signally manifested by you during the course of your official term.  
While your example will ever be held up to future generations as worthy of emulation, we feel that its salutary influence will be extended and deepened, by your vindicating at the present time the high value we, as individuals, and as representatives of a large portion of the citizens of the Commonwealth, set upon your services.  
On behalf, then, sir, not only of ourselves, but of our constituents, we tender you this testimonial to the wisdom, purity, and fidelity you have exhibited in the discharge of your official duties now about to close, and beg leave to assure you that we will ever point to your example as a standard of virtue eminently entitled to be followed by future public servants in their efforts to advance the interests, and increase the glory of our beloved Commonwealth. And while doing so allow us to express our most earnest wish that your future life may be prosperous and happy, that the interests of yourself and family may be ever kept in the guardianship of that Being, who in the great day of rendering accounts will not be unmindful of the virtue of an honest and faithful discharge of public duty.  
We have the honor to be, sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servants and friends,  
[Signed by the Whig Members of the Legislature.]  
HARRISBURG, JAN. 16, 1852.

To Messrs. Waller, Hart and others, Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN:—A public servant, retiring from the discharge of official duty, ought not to desire a higher recompense than that manifested in the expression of confidence and kindness from those with whom he has been associated. This rich reward is furnished by your kind letter of the 16th inst. Your approbation of my public actions and social conduct in the warm terms used in your communication, has filled my heart with the deepest feelings of gratitude. With official life I sever connection without a regret, when thus honored with the friendship of those, whom long and intimate association in council have afforded me so many reasons to love and respect.

In separating, however, from cherished personal friends, by whose agency I had been sustained, in the performance of arduous and responsible duties, I cannot repress, by any philosophy I possess, a feeling of sorrow and regret. In the constitution of our hearts there is something which binds to those with whom we have passed many hours of our life, even if they were days of anxiety and toil. How much stronger the feeling of attachment when we remember the many moments of happiness and mutual pleasure. To the Whig members of the Legislature, and permit me to add, to the citizens of Harrisburg, I am indebted for many evidences of kindness, which I can never hope to repay, unless they accept my fervent prayer and the single offerings of my heart for their welfare and prosperity.

Whatever the future may say of the late administration of our State's affairs, it will hereafter be a pleasant reminiscence that during my term in office I was sustained by Representatives of my party, with an unanimity which convinced my judgment that the motives influencing my actions, were appreciated and respected, even if a full concurrence of opinion did not always exist. It was to this steady support of friends and their good counsels and advice that my anxious desire for the public good owed much of its success.

Conscious that the frailties of humanity, as fully centered in me, as in my neighbors, and frequently placed by the peculiar action of parties and their passions, in embarrassing positions, I could not have expected exemption from censure or freedom from error. Still I am now, in returning to the past, aware of no official action which I would desire to change or modify.

In conclusion, permit me to declare, that with the warmest feelings of an honest heart, I love my native Commonwealth. I feel its rugged mountains, her fruitful valleys, her glorious rivers. I love her honest people, that when there is a man, a woman, a child, who is not a slave, but a free man, willing to do justice to the public servant.

Commending to the people the happy keeping of that 10th commandment, which guiding influence I wish to be felt by all our workers, I beg to bid a farewell to all with the request that I may retain your affectionate remembrance.

I have the honor to be, sir, your friend,  
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

A Fortune Gained and Lost.—In no part of the world is gambling carried on to such an extent as in California. A few months ago, two men, who by hard labor in the mines for several years had accumulated some six or eight thousand dollars apiece, were on their way to San Francisco to take passage home. They were induced to enter a gambling house on the route, where one of them commenced to take a part in the game, and in spite of the remonstrances of his companion, continued until he had lost every cent of his hard-earned fortune. He was then compelled to borrow two hundred dollars of his friend, and retrace his steps to the mine, there to recommence the work of re-acquiring that fortune which he had so foolishly and wickedly lost. Such cases are by no means rare.

Interesting Fact.—From the report of the gardener to whose care the trees of the Crystal Palace were entrusted, it seems that the old elm under the glass shade, so far from being injured by their confinement, have increased in their branches from six to seven feet, while the elms in the park have made, on an average, only one foot of shoots.

Shocking Affair at Sacramento (California).

An unusual excitement was created yesterday by an occurrence at the Station House, in which a man by the name of J. C. Adams received a dangerous wound from a pistol in the hands of a lady whose daughter he is charged with having abducted and retained.  
The circumstances of the case are briefly stated. About two months since the mother with her daughter left Philadelphia to join her husband in this country. Adams, who had known the family at home, traveled most if not all the way to San Francisco with them, arriving several weeks since. On the 1st instant and during the passage up on the girl, who is but seventeen years of age, and a week ago induced her to leave with him for this city, where they have stopped at the Sutter Hotel and the Queen City, registered as man and wife.  
The mother, who came up on Wednesday, discovered their whereabouts yesterday, went to the Queen City and encountered her daughter. The incidents of the meeting were such as would naturally transpire between a fond parent and her child, separated under such painful circumstances. The guilty cause of their affliction avoided them, but was taken in custody by the police. At three o'clock, the mother, a woman of unusual intellect and strength of purpose, proceeded to the Station House, and having obtained an entrance, on the request to speak a few words with the prisoner, found him sitting in the ante-room in company with an officer. Approaching him, she asked if he intended to marry her daughter, and receiving an unsatisfactory response, drew a pistol and discharged it, the ball entering his right side near the tenth rib and lodging probably in the abdomen.  
She was prevented from repeating the shot by the interference of the Police and left the scene. Indignation against him who had driven a mother to such a desperate revenge reached a high pitch, but on further demonstration was made, the man being considered dangerously wounded. He was soon after conveyed on a litter to the Orleans Hotel and medical aid rendered.  
The mother was induced to the desperate act from the knowledge that there was no law here to redress the wrong inflicted upon her only and dearly loved child.—*Sacramento Transcript*, 12th of January.

The End of the Soldier.—Married, at the Orleans Hotel, last evening, Jan. 14th, at 6 o'clock, by Justice J. B. Mitchell, John Quincy Adams to Miss Emily Bond. Mr. Adams expired immediately after the ceremony was performed. He was informed early in the evening that he could not survive, and was requested to make all the reparations in his power, which he not only consented to do, but seemed earnestly desirous of once marrying the girl whom he had so grievously wronged.  
The mother was present and gave her consent to the marriage. The groom had scarcely clasped his bride to his bosom, ere his spirit winged its flight from earth. The attending physician states that the intense mental excitement under which he was laboring, hastened his death—that if his mind had remained calm, he would probably have survived until morning.  
Judge Robinson, who has from the first manifested a deep interest and heartfelt sympathy for the afflicted mother, readily obtained the consent of the daughter to wed her soldier, the former declaring that she would forgive him all, if the ceremony could be perfected.

Disastrous Freshet.—A flood occurred at Burlington, Vt., on the 11th instant, at the North Village, in consequence of the breaking away of the great dam above the railroad. The business portion of the village is in ruins. So sudden was the flood, that the people had only time to run out of their houses. The principal sufferers are Wm. Richardson, H. McIntire, Mr. Ball, Mrs. Christie, Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Hawke & Co., Bang, Richardson & Jones, and Wm. R. Dutcher.

Col. Benton and Intervention.—The St. Louis Republican says the Kansas fever has abated there, and remarks:  
"It is now well known that Col. Benton has distinctly avowed himself opposed to Kossuth's proposition of the intervention of our Government in the affairs of Europe. He has denounced it openly and publicly, and hence the fluttering and 'shaking in the sheets' of the faithful here. We do not pretend to know how far the panic has spread; but it is evident, to a mere casual observer, that there is a great 'letting in' among the boldest and unrepentant."

North Kentucky.—A young lady, while in the country, some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain was of course very great, and it was ascribed to a friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a hot, taken from the ground and in powder form, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Since the inflammation began to subside, and by laying on the crushed hot, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Surely, but of actual remedies like this should be known to every one.

A Most Wild.—There is a woman in Indiana, on the Wabash river, who takes it into her head, and sometimes prance, a faithful old man has gone to town ploughing, mowing and doing all at once. She first yokes an ox and her cow to the plough—then puts her twin lobes into the corn jacket and suspends it on a tree—then takes the bell off the cow and attaches it to the end of her fishing pole, which is stuck into the ground at the water's edge—she then commences her ploughing and the field at every revolution she gives the actual eradic a sound, which lasts until she gets round again, at the same time keeping her ears open, so that when any rash member of the funny tribe swallows the hook, she may hear of it, for under her arrangements the calamity is announced by the ringing of the bell. Our informant says that she is a pattern of the kind they have there.

Literary in Delaware.—The Legislature of Delaware has just passed a law creating a library for twenty years, on the payment of \$100,000 in bonds. The State, it seems, could not resist this upstart libel, and has thereupon sacrificed its own character and the morals of its people. God help it.

The Red River was recently frozen over in Louisiana—a circumstance not remembered to have occurred before.

Singular Case—Severe Sentence.—A person, holding a respectable position in society, residing on the west side of the Schuylkill, was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, last week, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three months in the county prison, and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, for turning a woman and her two children out of doors one night, lately, while there was a violent snow storm raging, and the snow quite deep. It appears that the woman was on a visit to his house, as an acquaintance of his wife, and had remained from Saturday until Monday night, when, in the course of some discussion, he became displeased at some remark made by her, and subsequently becoming very violent, he ordered her and her children to leave his house, and to that end, laid his hand upon her shoulder, and compelled her to go.

It was shown on the trial, that the woman and her children were not clad sufficiently to meet the rigors of the weather which had set in, since arriving at the house of defendant; also, that after proceeding some distance, in company with a person in defendant's employment, the snow drifts proved to be of such depth as to preclude farther progress. Under these circumstances, admission was with difficulty gained from a suspicion of the character of the applicants, into a house which they were unable to approach.

The Judge—Allison—before passing sentence, told defendant that he had exhibited a cruelty which a wild Indian or a Hottentot would not have displayed, and that it called for exemplary punishment, though it still demanded the interposition of mercy on account of his being the father and head of a respectable family. The case is altogether a singular one, and the punishment singularly severe.—*Germ. Tel.*

ENGLAND.  
We do not find in our English papers anything to justify the excitement in which some of our contemporaries indulge respecting a rumored war between France and England; neither do we believe there is any probability of such a catastrophe. It is true that England has recently been looking after her delinquents, putting some into repair, as she has always been in the habit of occasionally doing. Equally true is it that the newspapers and newspaper writers jump to the conclusion that there is peril brewing, which such gentlemen have done on such occasions from the time newspapers were established. The condition of the commercial and money market is the full refutation of such nonsense.

We do not think that any of these movements in England have any special reference to France, or originated in any fear of rupture with her. It is more probable, we conceive, that Great Britain has resolved to give a strong negative answer to Russia and Austria, which Powers have more than once almost demanded that England shall no longer be a refuge for political offenders; and is disposed to show those despots that she is quite prepared to stand by her refusal to comply with the demand.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Maine Law.

A meeting of taxpayers in favor of the Maine law was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening. They resolved that if the present Legislature should fail to enact the law, they would bring their influence to bear at all subsequent elections until their prayers were granted.

Baltimore Price Current.  
Flour, 4 75 to 4 87  
Wheat, 93 to 97  
Rye, 73 to 71  
Corn, 57 to 60  
Oats, 38 to 39  
Cloverseed, 5 09 to 5 35  
Beef Cattle, 6 00 to 7 75

Married.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Robert Johnston, Mr. WILLIAM PACIL of McElhenny county, Illinois, to Mrs. ESTHER DOBLER, of Gettysburg.  
On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JOHN BUTT of Cumberland township, to Mrs. MARY ANN BRICKER, of Gettysburg.  
In the M. E. Church, Middletown, Md., on the 17th inst. by Rev. James Brads, Rev. GEORGE W. COOPER, of the Baltimore Conference, (formerly of Gettysburg) to Mrs. LAVINA BECK-WITH, of Middletown.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. DENNY LATT to Mrs. CATHERINE BAKER—both of York county.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

Died.

In Mendon township, on the 23d inst., MARY, aged 23 years 2 months and 14 days; on the 2d inst., MARGARET, aged 19 years 10 months and 21 days; and on the 11th inst., ISRAEL, aged 25 years 1 month and 13 days—all children of Mr. Jacob Smith. On the 13th inst., PETER, son of Mr. David Smith; and on the 14th inst., JULIANA, wife of Mr. Israel Smith, aged 25 years 3 months and 21 days. These five deaths were all in one family!

On the 25th inst., Mr. JOHN MEALS, of Butler township, aged 27 years 11 months and 12 days. On the 17th inst., Mr. HENRY SWEENEY, of Harrisburg township, aged 57 years.  
On the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY MAGDALENE HERMAN, wife of Mr. Daniel Herman, deceased, of Manassasville township, aged 74 years 2 months and 27 days.  
On the 15th inst., CHARLES WALTER, son of John and Sarah Brinkerhoff, aged 15 months and 9 days.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

The Maine Law.—A meeting of taxpayers in favor of the Maine law was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening. They resolved that if the present Legislature should fail to enact the law, they would bring their influence to bear at all subsequent elections until their prayers were granted.

Baltimore Price Current.  
Flour, 4 75 to 4 87  
Wheat, 93 to 97  
Rye, 73 to 71  
Corn, 57 to 60  
Oats, 38 to 39  
Cloverseed, 5 09 to 5 35  
Beef Cattle, 6 00 to 7 75

Married.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Robert Johnston, Mr. WILLIAM PACIL of McElhenny county, Illinois, to Mrs. ESTHER DOBLER, of Gettysburg.  
On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JOHN BUTT of Cumberland township, to Mrs. MARY ANN BRICKER, of Gettysburg.  
In the M. E. Church, Middletown, Md., on the 17th inst. by Rev. James Brads, Rev. GEORGE W. COOPER, of the Baltimore Conference, (formerly of Gettysburg) to Mrs. LAVINA BECK-WITH, of Middletown.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. DENNY LATT to Mrs. CATHERINE BAKER—both of York county.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

Died.

In Mendon township, on the 23d inst., MARY, aged 23 years 2 months and 14 days; on the 2d inst., MARGARET, aged 19 years 10 months and 21 days; and on the 11th inst., ISRAEL, aged 25 years 1 month and 13 days—all children of Mr. Jacob Smith. On the 13th inst., PETER, son of Mr. David Smith; and on the 14th inst., JULIANA, wife of Mr. Israel Smith, aged 25 years 3 months and 21 days. These five deaths were all in one family!

On the 25th inst., Mr. JOHN MEALS, of Butler township, aged 27 years 11 months and 12 days. On the 17th inst., Mr. HENRY SWEENEY, of Harrisburg township, aged 57 years.  
On the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY MAGDALENE HERMAN, wife of Mr. Daniel Herman, deceased, of Manassasville township, aged 74 years 2 months and 27 days.  
On the 15th inst., CHARLES WALTER, son of John and Sarah Brinkerhoff, aged 15 months and 9 days.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rosenbiller, Mr. JOHN A. BRENNAN, of Dillsburg, to Mrs. REBECCA E. HOFFINGER, of Hanover, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bittiger, deceased.

FOR RENT.

From the first day of April next.  
A two-story Brick House with back building and Lot of Ground on Baltimore street, at present occupied by Rev. R. J. Johnston. There is a well of water and a cistern at the house, also a Lot of Ground in the rear of the property, suitable for pasture, on which is a Barn, a Carriage-house, and a stable.  
Application may be made to  
MOSES MULLAN,  
Agent for Rev. Dr. Watson.  
Jan. 5.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Valuable Three-Story Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, in which my family now resides, in the Borough of Gettysburg. It is one of the best lots in town, and is sold or leased on low and accommodating terms. For further information, call on my brother-in-law, Mr. George S. Johnston, in Gettysburg, who is fully authorized to act for me in the premises. Possession given on the 1st of April next.  
N. B. There is a perpetual Insurance in one of the best Insurance Companies in the State, the policy for which will be transferred to the purchaser.  
DANIEL M. SMYER.  
Dec. 1.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 2nd day of March next, viz:  
1. The first and final account of Lydia Bear, Administrator of the estate of David Zuck, deceased.  
2. The first account of David Zuck, Guardian of Mary Jane Boyd, minor child of James Boyd.  
3. The first and final account of Josiah Langston, Administrator of the estate of James Crabs, deceased, who was Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Crabs, deceased.  
4. The first and final account of George Baker, Administrator of the estate of Emanuel Ulrich, deceased.  
5. The first account of James Ewing, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Wilson, deceased.  
DANIEL PLANK, Register.  
Burg, Feb. 2, 1852.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE.

THE following statement exhibits the amount of Tax on Collateral Inheritance received for use of the Commonwealth, by W. W. HAMERSLEY, Esq., Sheriff of Adams County, during the year ending December 31, 1851, viz:

Tax Received from the Estate of  
John Leppington, dec'd. \$4 05  
Deader Smith, 88 80  
James Major, 22 05  
Robert Douglas, 8 84  
Nicholas Dietrich, (bal.) 5 12  
Charles Wilson, 50 00  
Charles Wilson, 47 92  
Jacob Kuhn, 17 00  
Peter Elire, 12 77  
Nancy Minnigh, 11 78  
Joseph Wambacht, 98 60  
Christian Bender, 16 00  
John Doucan, 3,612 43  
James D. Sweeney, 11 30

Deduct 5 per cent. for commission, 197 36  
Nett amount due State, \$3,749 67  
R. G. MCCREARY, Auditor.  
Feb. 2.

FARMER WANTED.



necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions, which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all Governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a most frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and ebbles the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foment, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions.—Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in Governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another.—The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to constitute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.—The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, when is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free Government. Who, that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the

structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects, (which is always a choice of difficulties,) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and more noble example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in the place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes, to umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interest of their own country, without odium; sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable regard for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As arenas to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. If we may judge by the effects they have produced, they are not only dangerous to the nation, but they are also dangerous to the individual. They lead to the sacrifice of the rights of the citizen to the passions of the mob, and to the sacrifice of the rights of the nation to the passions of the individual. They lead to the sacrifice of the rights of the citizen to the passions of the mob, and to the sacrifice of the rights of the nation to the passions of the individual. They lead to the sacrifice of the rights of the citizen to the passions of the mob, and to the sacrifice of the rights of the nation to the passions of the individual.

and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, should counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the broils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world: so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony and liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking our granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them—conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is fully in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error, than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure—which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish: that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, as being to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The arguments of those who for serving that conduct will be referred to your own consciences and experience. With me, a patriotic motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions; and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortune.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am nevertheless sensible of many defects; not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may lead. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be conjoined to donations, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in the native soil of himself and his progeny as for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I must myself realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart—and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Monday, February 23rd, 1852.

**WHIG COUNTY MEETING.**

THE Whig Voters of the County of Adams are requested to assemble at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 24th of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to select Delegates to represent them in a Whig State Convention, which will be held at Harrisburg on the 25th day of March next, for the nomination of a Canal Commissioner, an Electoral Ticket, and Delegates to the National Convention.

A. R. STEVENSON.  
Chairman Whig County Committee.  
Feb 16.

**Washington's Farewell Address.**

In company with the press throughout the country, we have devoted a portion of our paper to-day to the Farewell Address of the "Father of his Country." We feel confident that we could not have occupied the same room with any thing more useful and interesting than the parting counsels of that venerated chief whom God raised up for the special purpose of leading our country to freedom and prosperity. There are important truths, sound political axioms, and sage counsels therein, which the experience of more than half a century has only served to render more truthful, and which cause us to embalm afresh the memory of that great and good man. It is a document which every one should read, and which every father should place in the hands of his son, with instructions to ponder well its sentiments and its counsels. It is time to recur to such principles, when restless and disaffected spirits in some quarters have dared to raise a party hand against the institutions of their country, and some have even ventured to "calculate the value of the Union," and when a Quixotic mingling in the broils and contentions of Europe is more than hinted at by the worshippers of the Hungarian exile! We say it is time to go back to the days of our Revolutionary fathers, and imbibe from them some of their wisdom and patriotism; and from no fountain can we draw such pure and healthful political streams, as those that flowed from the lips of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

**Cold Weather.**

The mercury on Friday morning last, was down to 3 degrees only above zero! This is, truly, one of the winters!

Hon. T. STEVENS is again in his seat at Washington, his health having much improved.

Our thanks are due to Hon. T. STEVENS, Hon. W. H. KURTZ, and Senator COOPER for favors; as also to Dr. MELLINGER and Senator CARSON, for legislative documents.

Mr. CLAY has not been improving during the last few days. But he still cherishes the purpose of once more reaching his seat in the Senate, if even but for an hour.

There is nothing of interest in either House of Congress, and the Legislature of the State is principally occupied by local matters.

**More Specie Going!**

The steamer Europa sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool, with \$205,000 in specie.

The exports of specie from this country to Europe, since the 1st of January last, have been nearly six millions of dollars.—And all this to pay European manufacturers of articles that could be procured at home, had we the protection from our Government we had under the Tariff of 1842, and which was fast advancing our prosperity as a nation and individually. Is it not strange, that those who brought about the Tariff of 1846, will suffer themselves to be so blinded to its workings, and persist in not modifying it so as to save our country from pecuniary ruin? They can save us, if they choose, and their false party pride will suffer them to retace their misguided steps. Why not look at the thing with the eye of a patriot, and do what the best interests of the country imperiously demand?

We had not heard, for a long time, of the adventures of Col. Amos C. RAY, formerly of York, and who served a short time in the Mexican war; but we now observe that he is in Mexico, and has entered into arrangements with the Mexican government for the transmission of the U. S. mails and passengers to and from California, crossing from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. The line of stages is to connect with steamers on both sides, and passengers are expected to be taken by this route to California, from New York, in 25 days.

**Tennessee.**

The Whig State Convention of Tennessee adjourned on the 10th instant, after a very harmonious session. The Convention appointed Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and passed resolutions instructing them to vote for Millard Fillmore for President, and for James C. Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice President. Ex-Governor Jones appears to have hosts of friends throughout the Union, and is very generally spoken of as a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Whig Ticket.

**GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.**

The Board of Commissioners have entered into an arrangement with JACKSON B. SICKLES, (who has been the Chief Engineer of the Hanover Branch Railroad) to solicit the subscription of Stock necessary for the construction of the Gettysburg Railroad.

The Commissioners seem to be pressing the Railroad enterprise with energy and determination. All that is wanting for success, is the hearty and liberal co-operation of the people throughout the County. In order to get a Railroad, every citizen must do his part. Mr. SICKLES goes into the arrangement with a determination to work. He will call with every citizen, as far as possible. We hope he will be met with a response that will encourage him, and secure to our County that which it most needs—a Railroad.

**President Fillmore in Maryland.**

The Whig State Central Committee of Maryland have adopted resolutions expressing their pleasure at the announcement that President Fillmore has decided to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the next Presidency, and declaring him to be the first and unanimous choice of the Whig party in Maryland.

**Tit for Tat.**

A bill passed the House of Delegates of Maryland on Tuesday last, prohibiting the circulation in that State of bank notes under the denomination of \$5, other than those of their own Banks. The penalty is a fine of 3 to 5 dollars, to be imposed by a justice of the peace—one half to the informer. It is to take effect from the 1st of July.

**Pennsylvania Legislature.**

A bill was reported in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, from the committee on Banks, to authorize the Banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of the denomination of one, two, and three dollars; and also to incorporate the Eastern Savings' Association, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Phoenixville, the Bank of Pottstown, the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh, the Bank of New Castle, Lawrence county, and the Clinton county Bank.

A resolution was adopted on Wednesday, authorizing the Governor to employ counsel on the part of the State in behalf of the colored girl, Rachel, lately abducted in Chester county, and now in Baltimore.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the Courts of Common Pleas to change the names of persons. It provides that the Court designated shall have power to change names upon the payment of \$10, of which sum \$2 shall go to the Prothonotary, and \$8 to the State, and after the decree is made, the Court shall order its publication for four successive weeks, in two newspapers published in the County of the residence of the person having his name so changed. On final passage the bill was further amended so as to allow Courts to change or amend the charter of engine or hose companies or of literary or charitable associations.

A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in this Commonwealth, has been introduced into the House of Representatives. It is the same as the Maine law on the subject.

The Governor of New York has granted a pardon to a Spaniard, Antonio Lopez, who was convicted of murder and under sentence of death. This generous act was done at the request of the Spanish Minister, and in consideration of the clemency exercised by the Queen of Spain in pardoning the Cuban prisoners.

DANIEL GETTIER, Esq., of Emmitsburg, has been appointed Leather Inspector for the port of Baltimore.

Upon an examination of the ice on the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, on Wednesday, the railroad committee found it so sound, that they came to the determination to lay down a new track across the river, as the ice will, in all probability, remain in its present condition for some weeks to come.

An extensive block of brick buildings in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and by all to be the finest office in the city, was destroyed by fire on the 15th. It was not quite finished. The loss is about \$10,000, none of which was insured. Several other buildings in the vicinity were also destroyed.

The aggregate salaries of the Governors of the thirty-one States is \$62,766.—Rhode Island gives the lowest in the list—\$400 per annum, and California the highest, \$10,000.

The amount of damages paid in Delaware county, last year, for the destruction of sheep by dogs, was ten thousand and seventy-eight dollars.

Lord Granville, the new British Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said, has given another evidence of friendly disposition towards the United States in recalling Mr. Chatfield from Central America, where he has done little else, for three or four years, than to foment difficulties between the two countries.

**Horses and Cows Burned.**—On the night of the 6th inst. the barn and several adjoining buildings on the farm of Samuel White, in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, were destroyed by fire. Six valuable horses, five milch cows, all the farming utensils and carriages, besides a large quantity of hay and grain, were consumed.

**Hon. D. M. Smyser.**

At the last Court in Bucks county, in a trial which excited considerable interest, Judge SMYSER, says the Intelligencer, delivered an elaborate and able charge; and, in conclusion, made the following eloquent remarks to the Jury:—

"It is not necessary, I am sure, to say to you, that you have no right to regard the appeals that have been made to your sympathies on behalf of the defendants because they are females, or to your prejudices because the plaintiffs are said to be wealthy.—You must treat these parties just as if they were of the same sex and equally wealthy. Wealth honestly acquired no more puts a man out of the pale of the law, than honest poverty distances. Gallantry in the interchange of the amenities of society, is proper and commendable and the mark of a gentleman; but you cannot be gallant at the expense of your consciences and your oaths.

In the temple of Justice, all who worship at her shrine, stand on a common level; and if they come with clean hands and pure hearts, their offerings are accepted; but she frowns sternly and impartially upon the fraudulent, the unjust, the deceitful, and the false. She is blind, and does not see the faces of her votaries, so as to discover whether they are honest or fair; nor their dress, so as to know whether they are clad in sackcloth or in purple; you, gentlemen, must be equally blind, equally inflexible.—The truth is your aim; the truth is what you are sworn to seek; where her hand points the way, there is the path in which you must walk; and we feel confident you will tread it unflinchingly, steadily, and perseveringly.

**The March Monthlies.**

Goody's Lady's Book is a beautiful number, and elegantly embellished. The Cat-lager's Sunday Morning," and the Soldier's Dream of Home," and the Fish-boys, are choice specimens of artistic excellence.

Gratum comes to us, also, and unusually and elegantly embellished—and has 112 pages of choice reading matter.

Sartain's is quite an interesting number; and several of its engravings are beautiful indeed. There are 35 original articles, and 20 embellishments.

Pleasant's Magazine has also a variety of interesting articles, and has several neat engravings.

Ladies' Keysake has a number of excellent articles, with a portrait of Mrs. Washington.

**Late from California.**

The steamer El Dorado arrived at New York on Monday evening last, with San Francisco dates to the 22d ult. She brings 245 passengers, and twelve hundred thousand dollars of gold on freight. The passengers have made the quickest time between San Francisco and New York that has yet been made—the running time between the two ports, including the crossing of the Isthmus, being 22½ days only.

There appears to be nothing of interest in California.

**Late from Europe.**

The steamer Canada arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, bringing dates to the 31st of December.

The excitement in England regarding the threatened invasion by Napoleon had subsided, and various other reasons were assigned for their military preparations. The rumor of the addition of 35,000 troops to the army is contradicted.

The President of France gave a grand dinner to the English Ambassador on the 26th Jan., at which he expressed regret at the prevalence of a belief that he intended hostilities against England, and declared his respect for the people of England, and that he had no such intention.

There is great excitement in France about the decrees of Napoleon, confiscating the large property of Louis Philippe and the Orleans family. A number of the public officers have refused to serve under the Government, unless they are revoked, and the testamentary Executors of Louis Philippe have issued an opinion, signed by the most eminent members of the bar, declaring the decrees illegal.

It is said that two thousand additional political emigrants would sail by ship to Algeria. Truly there is now a "foreign terror" in France.

The market in England for Broadstuffs and Cotton was steady at former prices.

The civil war in Chili is at an end, and the insurgents entirely put down. A sanguinary battle took place between them and the Government forces on the plains of Lenguailla, in which the latter, after two hours severe fighting, were victorious, leaving 2,000 revolutionists wounded and many dead on the field. A treaty was afterwards concluded, which it was thought would result in permanent peace to the republic.

A most tragical affair occurred at Lexington, (Ky.) on Wednesday. Jackson Shidell shot his brother, killing him instantly. The particulars of the sad affair are unknown.

We learn from farmers from different parts of Chester county, since the disappearance of the snow, that the fields of wheat and rye present quite an unpromising appearance. The dry weather of last fall was quite unfavorable to the wheat. Many of our farmers did not sow their grain until late in the fall, after the rain fell, while those who put their grain in the dry earth, and it did not sprout and come up.—Village Record.

The bill for the abolition of the death penalty has passed the Rhode Island House of Representatives by a vote of 41 to 20.—Having previously passed the Senate, it is now, with the Governor's signature, a law of Rhode Island.

**Railroad Accident.**

On Tuesday morning last, about 6 o'clock, as the express night train from New York on the Erie railroad was passing Binghampton, one of the axles of the hind passenger car broke, and the car and passengers were precipitated down an embankment 30 feet high into the Delaware river! Of the passengers, 26 were drawn out alive, but more or less injured. Two persons were killed, and one other is missing, and supposed to be drowned. The water of the river was intensely cold, being filled with floating ice, and the passengers rescued were nearly frozen. Mr. Buckart floated a mile down the river before he was rescued. The passengers had to be lifted out through holes which were cut in the roof of the car.

It was one of the most thrilling scenes ever imagined. A young girl was drawn up, and at once began to plead that her mother might be saved; a husband begged for his wife's rescue—friends struggled to save friend. An old lady of 70 years was drawn out of the water insensible, but she afterwards revived. Upon getting the sufferers ashore, the only way to get them to a place of relief was to put ropes around their bodies under the arms, and draw them directly up the precipice. The severe cold incapacitated them for raising hardly a finger to aid themselves. The hair and garments of the ladies were frozen stiff as soon as they were drawn out of the water in the car. One man, by the name of Hyatt, was quite dead when taken from the ice. The sufferers (wounded dreadfully some of them, and all more or less bruised,) were taken into the two remaining uninjured cars and there made as comfortable as they could be, chilled through with dripping garments.

**Riot at Cleveland.**

On Monday last, the mutilated remains of several dead bodies were discovered in the cess-pool of the Hemeny Medical College in Cleveland, which were identified by the friends of the dead. A gentleman present recognized among them the corpse of his daughter, who had died a short time previous. The alarm bells were immediately rung, and a mob infuriated mob soon surrounded the building. To satisfy the public mind, a committee was appointed to go through the building and examine every part—the mob occupying the stairs, passages, &c. awaiting their report. In the dissecting room, the committee found the bodies of a man and woman partly dissected, and a dry goods box filled with feet, hands, trunks and other portions of bodies. One of the committee recognized the hands of his own daughter by unmistakable marks.—The crowd then went in and ransacked the rooms, casting their contents from the windows. The students and others attached to the College were obliged to fly for their lives. The building was twice fired, but extinguished by the authorities. The Light Artillery and several military companies were called out to assist the civil authorities. The mob continued about the building all night, and during all of Tuesday day and night; but they were kept at bay by the military, who made several arrests. On Wednesday the military were discharged from duty, and every thing was quiet. The ringleaders of the riot were under examination on Wednesday.

Pittsburgh is engaged with an untiring zeal and perseverance in pushing her railroad into the heart of Ohio. The Gazette of that city says that contracts have been made for furnishing all the iron necessary for the completion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to its terminus at Crestline. The contract is for five thousand tons. The iron being thus secured, there is now every probability that the entire work will be finished during the present year, and the cars running from Pittsburgh to Crestline, a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles.

It is expected that the road will be opened to Massillon in about two weeks. Massillon is one hundred and eight miles from Pittsburgh. It is situated on the Ohio canal, in the centre of a wheat-growing country, and is a place of considerable trade.

The owners of the elephant Columbus have sued the town of Adams, in Massachusetts, for \$20,000 damages, for the defective bridge which caused the death of their elephant. According to this measure of damages the life of an elephant is worth that of four men; \$5,000 being the maximum of damages allowed by our laws for death by railroad accident.

Vera Cruz was visited by a terrible hurricane on the 12th. No less than nine vessels were driven from their anchorage, and on the rocks. Of these, four went to pieces, and it was thought their crews had perished. Several other vessels were considerably damaged by the storm. The property destroyed is estimated at a million of dollars. The city received little or no damage.

**Generous Bequests.**

The late Michael Allen, of Pittsburg, has left the following bequests:—Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, \$10,000; do. Domestic Missions, \$5,000; do. Education, \$3,000; do. Publication, \$3,000; do. Church Extension Fund \$4,000; American Bible Society, \$6,000; Am. Sunday School Union, \$4,000; Am. Yearly Society, \$4,000; Am. Foreign Union, \$2,000. Total, \$42,000.

The Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, (Ky.) was destroyed by fire on Monday last. One of the inmates was severely injured.



